



R U R A L D I S T R I C T O F

B A K E W E L L

Report of the Medical Officer of Health, David P. Adams, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

For:-

The Chairman and Members of the Bakewell Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present, as usual, my Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health on the sanitary circumstances and vital statistics affecting the Rural District of Bakewell for the year 1972.

The principal causes of death were tobacco and alcohol (18%). Cardiovascular disease was the leading cause of death and formed by far the largest single group. Since this particular cause can be prevented by refraining from cigarette smoking, it is logical for each of us to seriously question the need to persist with this habit.

- A N N U A L R E P O R T -

The service in the Rural District of Bakewell has been a valuable one and has been more helpful than was expected when it was first started. An extract from the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1971 is as follows:-

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

DAVID P. ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

During the year considerable assistance was experienced in Nottingham Middle Quarter Parish from East Nottingham Town Council situated in an adjoining district. The Council held a meeting of all interested parties in November when the situation was clarified. Remedial steps are being actively considered and it is hoped that the situation will be cleared.

Local Government and the National Health Service are to be re-organised with effect from 1st April, 1974. This Council will merge with others to form the West Derbyshire District Council. Medical Officers of Health will change their role and become Community Physicians. Henceforth the Council and the office of Medical Officer of Health, in existence since 1964, will be replaced and this will be the last annual report in its present form. To mark this, and for general interest, an extract appears later from the 1973 Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

My thanks are due to the Chief Public Health Inspector and staff of the Council, together with the Chairman and Members of the Council, for their help and interest during the time I have been Medical Officer of Health.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

FOR THE YEAR

- 1972 -

RURAL DISTRICT OF BAKEWELL

Report of the Medical Officer of Health, David P. Adams, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

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To:-

The Chairman and Members of the Bakewell Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present, as under, my Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health on the sanitary circumstances and vital statistics affecting the Rural District of Bakewell for the year 1972.

The commonest causes of death were ischaemic heart disease (69), cerebrovascular disease (39) and all types of cancer (45). Of the cancers 13 were due to cancer of the lung and formed by far the largest single group. Since this particular cancer can be prevented by refraining from cigarette smoking, it is logical for each cigarette smoker to seriously question the need to persist with the habit.

The mobile physiotherapy service has continued to provide a valuable service in the district. Experience has shown that it is proving more helpful than was expected when it was first started. An extract from the Annual Report appears later.

During the year considerable nuisance was experienced in Hartington Middle Quarter Parish from dust emanating from quarries situated in an adjoining district. The Council held a meeting of all interested parties in November when the situation was clarified. Remedial steps are under active consideration and it is hoped that the nuisance will be abated.

Local Government and the National Health Service are to be reorganised with effect from 1st April, 1974. This Council will merge with others to form the West Derbyshire District Council. Medical Officers of Health will change their role and become Community Physicians. Hence both the Council and the office of Medical Officer of Health, in existence since 1894, will be replaced and this will be the last annual report in its present form. To mark this, and for general interest, an extract appears later from the 1915 Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

My thanks are due to the Chief Public Health Inspector and staff of the Council, together with the Chairman and Members of the Council, for their help and interest during the time I have been Medical Officer of Health.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID P. ADAMS

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	85,643 acres
Population - Estimated by the Registrar General (Mid-Year 1972)	18,580
Population - Census 1961	18,608
Population - Census 1931	19,282
Population - Census 1921	19,537
Rateable Value - April 1972	£612,952
Product of Penny Rate (ascertained) year ending March 1973	£5,967

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

BIRTHS

Live Births	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	225	113	112
Illegitimate	14	6	8
	239	119	120

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Population - 12.9

Birth Rate (comparable) per 1,000 of the Estimated Population - 15.0

Illegitimate Birth Rate per cent of Total Live Births - 6.0

Still Births	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	1	0	1
Illegitimate	1	0	1
	2	0	2

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births - 8

	Total	Male	Female
Total Live and Still Births	241	119	122

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under 1 year									Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
									2	1	1

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks									Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
									1	1	0

Deaths of Infants under 1 week									Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
									1	1	0

Infant Mortality Rates

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births and Still Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

DEATHS	Total	Male	Female
	252	142	110

Death Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Population - 13.6

Death Rate (comparable) per 1,000 of the Estimated Population - 11.7

Births, Deaths and Infant Mortality for Six Years

Year	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Birth Rate	14.7	14.6	14.2	14.4	12.0	15.0
Death Rate (all causes)	12.9	13.4	11.7	11.5	11.9	11.7
Infant Mortality Rate-- Deaths under 1 year (all causes per 1,000 Live Births)	18.0	19.8	16.0	20.0	24.0	8.0

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TABLE SHOWING CERTAIN VITAL STATISTICS AS COMPARED WITH

ENGLAND AND WALES

	England and Wales	Bakewell Rural District
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 Population)	14.8	15.0 *
Death Rate (per 1,000 Population)	12.1	11.7 *
Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 Year per 1,000 live births)	17.0	8.0

*Comparable figures

The foregoing figures show little variation in fact from those of previous years. Wide variations in calculated rates will occur when relatively small numbers are involved.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1972

	Notified							No. of cases removed to hospital			
Tuberculosis:-											
Pulmonary	3	..	..	..	3
Other Forms
Smallpox
Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria
Enteric Fever:-											
Typhoid
Para-Typhoid
Puerperal Pyrexia
Meningococcal Meningitis
Erysipelas
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Acute Encephalitis:-											
Infective
Post-infective
Acute Poliomyelitis:-											
Paralytic
Non-paralytic
Pneumonia

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (continued)

CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1972

	Notified	No. of cases removed to hospital
Measles	32	-
Whooping Cough	3	-
Hepatitis (Infective Jaundice)	1	-
Other Diseases:-		
Food Poisoning	2	1
Dysentery	-	-

TABLE SHOWING THE BEFORE MENTIONED CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING THE YEAR 1972

Disease	0-1	1-2	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	20-	35-	45-	60-	Total
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
Measles	2	4	2	4	2	17	1	-	-	-	-	32
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hepatitis (Infective Jaundice)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2

IMMUNISATIONS

The number of persons immunised in the District during the year ended 31st December, 1972 is as follows:-

	Primary	Booster
Rubella	112	2
Triple-Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus	161	75
Diphtheria/Tetanus	9	116
Tetanus	18	49
Poliomyelitis	189	236
Measles	160	2
Smallpox	12	11

Registrar General's Classification of
Deaths in Bakewell Rural District, 1972

Cause of Death	Total	Male	Female
Late effects of Respiratory T.B.	1	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	7	4	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	13	11	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	4	-	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	2	2	-
Leukaemia	3	1	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	13	7	6
Diabetes Mellitus	5	2	3
Anaemias	2	1	1
Multiple Sclerosis	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	2	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	1	1
Hypertensive Disease	3	2	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	69	49	20
Other Forms of Heart Disease	16	9	7
Cerebrovascular Disease	39	17	22
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	14	5	9
Influenza	2	2	-
Pneumonia	19	10	9
Bronchitis and Emphysema	6	5	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Peptic Ulcer	2	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	2	1
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	1	-	1
Congenital Anomalies	1	-	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	1	-
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	3	-	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	3	3
All Other Accidents	5	2	3
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	1	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	252	142	110

SEWAGE WORKS

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

		Estimated Population involved
No. of houses connected to sewers	5,730	14,570
No. of houses not connected to sewers	1,460	4,010
No. of connections made during year:-		
(a) existing houses	2	
(b) new houses	68	
(c) other premises	"	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s	32	

Works on construction of Phase II of the Derwent Valley Sewerage Scheme commenced in August 1972. The contract caters for a major extension of the Baslow Sewage Disposal Works together with completely new sludge treatment plant, sewers and pumping mains to serve Edensor and Chatsworth with connection to the Baslow works, and abolition of the Grindleford Sewage Disposal works with new pumping mains to discharge the sewage, previously treated at Grindleford works, into the existing Derwent Valley scheme sewers at Froggatt.

The existing sewerage schemes continued to operate satisfactorily but some of the disposal works, notably, Bradwell, Hathersage and Tideswell, are becoming increasingly overloaded and are not able to treat the flows discharged to them adequately.

HOUSING

Eleven additional houses were provided by the Council during the year; 8 bungalows at Eyam and 3 flats following conversion of a property at Hathersage.

57 new houses were completed in the private sector as against 44 in 1971.

Their numbers and parishes being -

Baslow	6	Monyash	1
Bradwell	9	Nether Padley	9
Calver	2	Outseats	5
Curbar	6	Rowland	1
Eyam	3	Stanton-in-Peak	1
Over Haddon	1	Stoney Middleton	4
Hartington Middle Quarter	2	Taddington	1
Great Longstone	4	Tideswell	2

Once again use of the improvement grant schemes for existing dwellings showed an increase during the year. 141 new standard and discretionary applications being approved as against 117 in 1971.

Works were completed at 122 dwellings in respect of which grant applications had previously been approved and it is significant to note that the amount paid out by way of grant was £43,306 as against £26,273 in 1971.

The inclusion of the District within an "intermediate area" in March 1972 meant that in many cases applicants were eligible for 75% of approved expenditure as against 50% previously and it may be that this has been a further factor encouraging applications for grant, which were in any event on a rising trend.

Since commencement of the grant scheme 1431 applications have been approved.

CARAVAN SITES

The number of sites licensed is 34, the number of caravans being 440 this latter figure being a substantial increase. Site conditions remained similar to previous years.

WATER SUPPLIES

I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager of the North Derbyshire Water Board for the following report on the supervision of the water supply during the year.

The supplying authority to the area is the North Derbyshire Water Board.

The supply to the area is a bulk supply from the Derwent Valley Water Board, augmented by five of the Board's smaller installations.

The bacteriological quality of the Derwent Valley water has been satisfactory. The spring sources have been of lower reliability so far as bacteriological quality is concerned and efforts to their gradual elimination continued.

The quantity proved adequate, no restrictions being imposed.

Chemical and Bacteriological analyses are carried out in the Board's laboratories. All raw, treated and distributed waters are examined at least monthly, the number of examinations involved in 1972, being:-

Bacteriological	735
Chemical	45

Bacteriological results on treated waters have been consistent with standards laid down by the Ministry of Health. Chemical results, in view of the number of water sources involved, vary considerably with location and approximate extremes of variation are:-

pH	6.6	--	9.6	
Alkalinity	6	--	180	mg/l
Hardness	30	--	150	mg/l
Fluoride	0.1	--	0.6	mg/l

The treated waters in the area have given rise to no concern on the grounds of plumbo solvency, and analyses on the supply water at source, in distribution and after overnight standing in lead service pipes have yielded figures within the revised acceptable lead concentration.

Before being brought into service all newly laid mains were washed out, sterilized and samples examined to ensure satisfactory bacteriological and physical results were obtained.

No action was necessary in respect of any other form of post treatment contamination.

The waters were monitored to detect any excessive amounts of radioactive substances.

Monthly reports of current bacteriological and physical results were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES - 1972

Premises

Number of :-

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices
1. Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority.	2	6	2
2. Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	63	24	4
3. Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	-	-	-
TOTALS	65	30	6

There were no prosecutions

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

		Found	Remedied	Referred :-	
				To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	(S.1)	2	2		
Overcrowding	(S.2)	-			
Unreasonable temperature	(S.3)				
Inadequate ventilation	(S.4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors	(S.6)				
Sanitary Conveniences					
a. Insufficient		1	1		
b. Unsuitable		3	2		
c. Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers)					
TOTALS		6	5		

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Class of Premises	No. of registered premises	No. of persons employed	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	16	83	19
Retail Shops	60	171	119
Wholesale Shops and warehouses	-	-	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	24	198	51
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	100	* 452	189

* Males 186
Females 266

FOOD

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16 (Hand washing facilities)	No. to which Reg. 19 applies (Sink facilities)	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Total number of premises comprising	261		
a) Public Houses	75	75	75
b) Cafes (7 also shops included in (e))	28	28	28
c) Bakehouses (2 also shops, 1 also cafe and shop)	4	4	4
d) Ice Cream Factories	2	2	2
e) Food shops	142	137	142
f) Boarding Houses (1 also shop)	11	10	11
g) Others	6	6	6
TOTALS	262	268	268

There were no prosecutions

MILK SUPPLIES - BRUCELLA ABORTUS

It will be noted that 30 raw milk samples (including bulk herd and individual) were taken during the year at various farms all in connection with Brucella Abortus investigations. Three samples were unsatisfactory and the individual animals affected were eliminated from the herd.

Inspections of Meat Slaughtered in the licensed slaughterhouses during the year 1972

	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Number Inspected	140	425	56	-
Disease other than T.B.				
Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-
Part or organ condemned	20	15	2	-
% of No. inspected condemned	14.2	3.5	3.5	-

No cases of tuberculosis or cysticercus bovis were found during the year.

POULTRY INSPECTION

Number of poultry processing premises within the district	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of visits during the year	..	..	..	..	..	262
Total number of birds processed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	7,176,771
Types -	..	..	..	..	..	turkeys, hens, capons, chickens
Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	..	..	..	..	..	0.44%
Weight condemned as unfit for human consumption - approx.	..	42	tons	10	cwts.	

Processing is carried out Monday to Friday and whenever possible daily investigations are made.

Work towards the improvements of hygiene in the factory have been continued throughout the year. Conveyors and working surfaces have been installed made of stainless steel. All manual and supervisory staff are now issued with headcoverings.

Regular water sampling has taken place to ensure that the chlorine treatment equipment is in working order.

My inspectorate has given lectures and film shows on hygiene as applicable to a Poultry Factory to the supervisory staff on two occasions and the same will now be given to the full working factory staff early in the New Year.

The Company have continued to co-operate in accepting any advice given to them.

BAKEWELL AND DISTRICT MOBILE PHYSIOTHERAPY ASSOCIATION

An extract from the annual report of the Association is given below:-

The unit was launched by Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire, patron to the Association, on 30th September, 1972. The service is not part of the National Health Service but is a voluntary charity dependent on local people, councils and societies for its support. The aim is to provide physiotherapy treatment in their own homes for those unable, for various reasons, to attend a hospital physiotherapy department. Patients are only treated after a recommendation from their family doctor. Although all doctors have not used the service the physiotherapist has been kept busy, treating all age groups for a variety of conditions with improvement in all but a few cases.

Sympathy is expressed for the sad loss of the first Chairman, Councillor R. Atkin. It is good to know that the unit itself is a memorial of his work. The Secretary, Councillor R. Boyes, has also recently had to resign because of illness.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1972

BAKEWELL RURAL DISTRICT

Estimated Population = 18,580 Estimated number of houses = 7,190

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

	No. on Register									Inspections	
	at end of 1972									Made	
Bakehouses	4	..	10
Dairies	2	..	2
Factories and Workplaces	65	..	30
Ice Cream Premises: a) Manufacturers	2	..	6
b) Dealers	116	..	140
Movable Dwellings: a) Sites	34	..	40
b) No. of dwellings on sites									440		
Outworkers	2	..	2
Preserved Food Manufacturers	25	..	60
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	101	..	189
Private Slaughterhouses	2	..	120
Knackers Yards	2	..	28
Food Shops	169	..	434
Public Houses	75	..	182

SAMPLING

SAMPLING										Results		
										No. taken	Sat.	Unsat.
										300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000	0 20 40 60 80 100	0 20 40 60 80 100
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	27	3
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Water:	a)	Mains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
	b)	Other Sources			..	..	..	..	..	19	10	9
	c)	Swimming Baths			..	..	..	..	..	2	2	—

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR continued.....

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Estimated
Population Involved

No. of houses connected to sewers	-	5,730	14,570
No. of houses not connected to sewers	-	1,460	4,010
No. of connections made during year:-			
(a) existing houses		2	
(b) new houses		68	
(c) other premises		-	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s		32	

HOUSING

New houses erected during the year by:-

(a) Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
(b) Private Enterprise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57

No. of dwellings inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts 30

No. of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation 20

No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 2

No. of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of action (formal or informal) by the Local Authority 15

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. -

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Clearance Orders were made

No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders or Clearance Orders 1

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted .. 1

No. of premises in respect of which Closing Orders were made 3

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which applications for Discretionary Improvement Grant have been made during the year 68

No. of dwelling houses in respect of which application for Standard Improvement Grant have been made during the year 78

No. of houses in respect of which Discretionary and Standard Improvement Grants were approved during the year 141

No. of houses in respect of which Improvement Grant applications were refused.. .. . 5

No. of dwelling houses 'Improved' with grant aid during the year:-

- (a) Discretionary - 43 dwellings - (Total grant payments amounting to £25,979)
- (b) Standard - 79 dwellings - (Total grant payments amounting to £17,327)

Signed: F. W. WELSBY
Chief Public Health Inspector

EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1915
TO THE BAKEWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, PHILIP S. FENTON, M.D.

ENTERIC FEVER

Eleven cases of Enteric Fever were notified, ten of these from Tideswell, the remaining one from Sheldon.

The outbreak which occurred at Tideswell was of an explosive character, but without any doubt whatever it was introduced from without the District. The history of the outbreak was as follows:-

A party of Belgian Refugees travelled from Nieuport to Ramsgate and thence to London, leaving Ramsgate for London on November 2nd, 1914. They stayed for five days at Earls Court, London, and then came direct to Tideswell. The party consisted of fourteen from London, and these were joined by two others who came direct from Ramsgate. The first notification certificate reached me on January 22nd, followed by others on the following dates:-

One on January 26th.
Four on January 27th.
Two on January 29th.
One on February 16th.
One on February 22nd.

On January 26th I found that the Tideswell Belgian Relief Committee had taken an empty house in Sherwood Road, to which place two cases had been removed, and that the case notified on January 22nd had terminated fatally two days previously. This patient, a woman aged 31, was the mother of three children, all of whom had slept with her, and two of them now had Enteric Fever. I ascertained that this woman had not been well since the end of December, 1914, and that one of her children, then apparently quite well, had been ill before that date. I further ascertained that a male Belgian travelled down from London to Millers Dale en route to Buxton, in the same compartment with these people, that he was not well, and that he had been admitted to the Isolation Hospital there on December 5th, 1914, as suffering from Diarrhoea and continued fever. Later, my investigations brought to light the fact that the Belgians who came to Tideswell had fled from Nieuport to Calais in company with a Police Officer. They lived with this man in Calais, where he was found to be suffering from Enteric Fever, from which he died.

I had the blood examined of those who were apparently in good health, and two of them, a boy of six and a girl of five, gave a positive Widal reaction, that is a reaction which the blood of a person who is suffering from Enteric Fever, has within a variable time recovered from an attack of Enteric Fever or been inoculated against this disease, shows. As there was no present illness, and no history of anti-Enteric inoculation, it was evident that these two children had suffered from an attack of Enteric Fever, mild in type enough not to excite suspicion, especially under the conditions in which these poor people had been living, and these cases serve to bridge over the time which had elapsed, and to carry on the infection received, no doubt, at Nieuport or Calais, probably from the police constable I referred to above.

One of the cases notified to me on January 29th was a boy aged ten, a native of Tideswell. This was the only case outside the Belgian colony except one I shall refer to later, and I have little doubt he received the infection from them. He was at a Sunday School treat on December 31st, which was attended by the Belgians, including the woman whose case was the first one notified and who died, but the Vicar told me they did not mix with the Tideswell children there. Much more probable is it that the boy received his infection from a urinal at the School both he and the Belgian children attended, and which urinal was in a most unsatisfactory state.

The case notified on February 22nd was one of the Nurses who had been engaged by the Tideswell Belgian Relief Committee to nurse the sufferers. Dr. Thomas Fentem saw this patient in consultation on February 21st and confirmed Mr. Parke in his opinion that she was suffering from Enteric Fever. She was removed the same day to the Isolation Hospital at Chinley, where happily she recovered.

The type of disease was a very virulent one, and I regret to say that three of the cases terminated fatally.

This outbreak was the cause of much anxiety to all concerned with it, and my investigations were made more difficult from the fact that only one of the Belgians could converse with me in English or French, the others speaking Flemish, a language unknown to me.

Every praise is due to the Tideswell Belgian Relief Committee for their promptness in fitting up the empty house in Sherwood Road as a temporary hospital, providing Nurses to attend the sick, and assisting in every way to deal with the outbreak. They seconded me in every possible manner and faithfully carried out all my suggestions; to this is due, in no small measure, the fact that this outbreak was so limited.

In this place I should like to put on record my appreciation of the valuable help given in dealing with this outbreak by Mr. Parke, of Tideswell, under whose medical care the patients were. Only those concerned with the outbreak can realise how valuable that assistance was, or how willingly it was given.

On February 5th a Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board came to Tideswell, where I met him, but his investigations brought no new facts to light.

* * * * *

